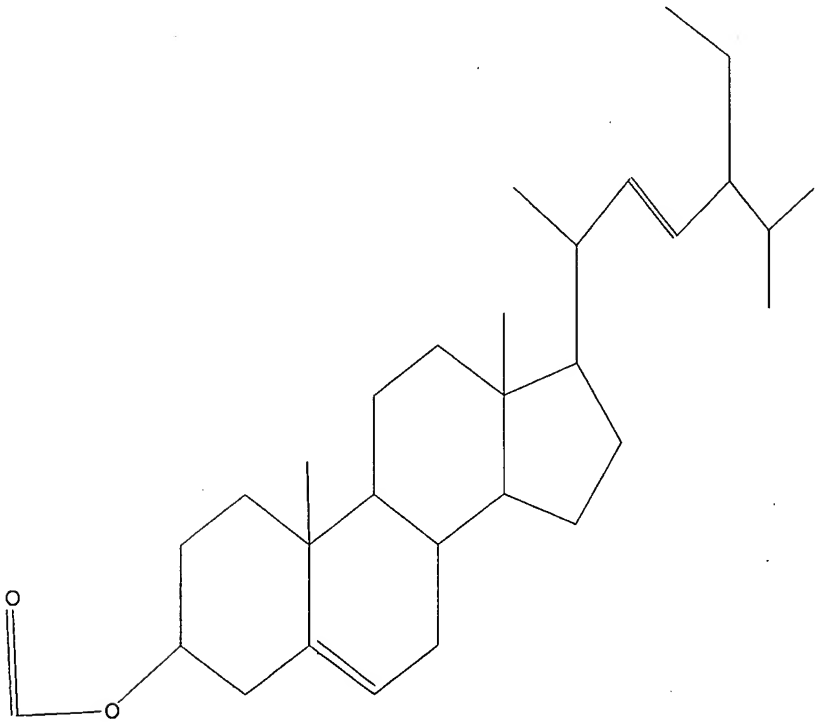
=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:22:50 ON 16 MAY 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:23:00 ON 16 MAY 2005
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 11 S L1 SSS
L3 238 S L1 SSS FULL
L4 913 S EICOSAPENTAENOIC
L5 896 S "EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID"
L6 2 S L5 AND EPA
L7 814 S DOCOSAHEXAENOIC

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:25:19 ON 16 MAY 2005
L8 353 S L3
L9 3 S L8 AND (L4 OR L7)

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> d bib abs hitstr 1-3

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:72020 CAPLUS
DN 136:136606
TI Method for preparing a fatty ester and use thereof in pharmaceutics, cosmetics or food industry
IN Barrault, Joeel; Boisseau, Mickaeel; Pouilloux, Yannick; Piccirilli, Antoine
PA Laboratoires Pharmascience, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002006205	A1	20020124	WO 2001-FR2340	20010718
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	FR 2811984	A1	20020125	FR 2000-9506	20000719
	FR 2811984	B1	20040206		
	CA 2416803	AA	20020124	CA 2001-2416803	20010718
	EP 1301460	A1	20030416	EP 2001-956605	20010718
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004504291	T2	20040212	JP 2002-512112	20010718
	US 2003195367	A1	20031016	US 2003-333467	20030121
	US 6828451	B2	20041207		
PRAI	FR 2000-9506	A	20000719		
	WO 2001-FR2340	W	20010718		

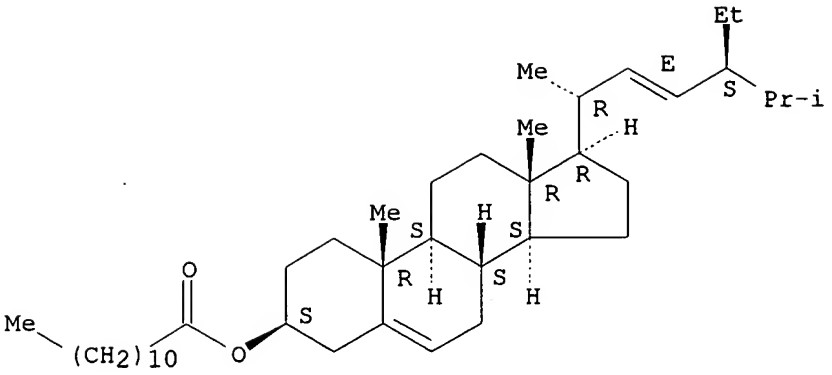
OS MARPAT 136:136606

AB The invention concerns a method for preparing a fatty ester, characterized in that it consists in subjecting to an esterification reaction at least a fatty compound with ≥1 alc. compound selected from the group consisting of sterols, stanols, 4-methylsterols and their hydrogenated homologues, triterpene alcs. and their hydrogenated homologues, and mixts. thereof, in the presence of ≥1 solid catalyst selected from a group consisting of lanthanide oxides and the mixts. of said oxides. Said method enables to obtain products particularly suited for use in the field of pharmaceutics, in particular dermatol., cosmetics and special food production (functional food products, medicinal food products and dietetic food products). Thus, reaction of 29 g mixture containing 26-31% campesterol, 16-23% stigmasterol, 48-53% β-sitosterol, and traces of campestanol and β-sitostanol 7 h at 240° with 15 g Me laurate (I) and 500 rpm stirring in the presence of 2.316 g La2O3 gave 38% product at 25% I conversion and 74% sterol mixture conversion.

IT **20242-97-1P 20242-98-2P**, Stigmasteryl myristate
31615-93-7P, Stigmasteryl oleate **391921-07-6DP**, esters with sterols or stanols **391921-09-8DP**, esters with sterols or stanols
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparing fatty ester mixts. from mixts. of sterols, stanols, triterpene alcs. and homologues in presence of lanthanide oxides for use in pharmaceutics, cosmetics or food industry)

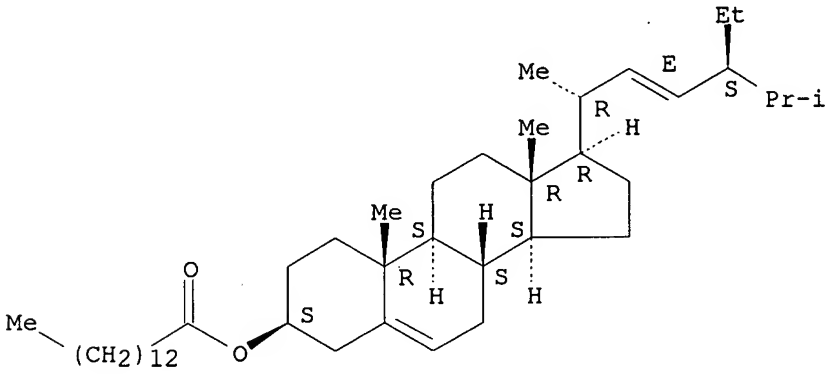
RN 20242-97-1 CAPLUS
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, dodecanoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



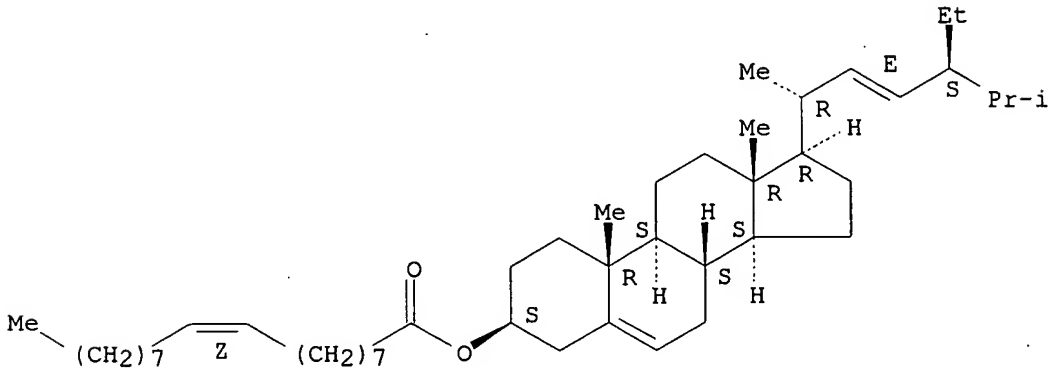
RN 20242-98-2 CAPLUS
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, tetradecanoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



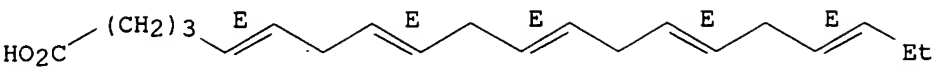
RN 31615-93-7 CAPLUS
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (9Z)-9-octadecenoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 391921-07-6 CAPLUS
CN 5,8,11,14,17-Eicosapentaenoic acid, (5E,8E,11E,14E,17E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

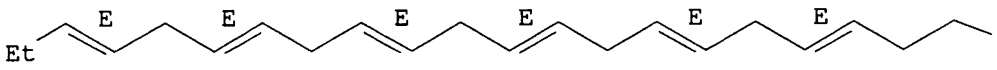
Double bond geometry as shown.



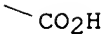
RN 391921-09-8 CAPLUS
CN 4,7,10,13,16,19-Docosahexaenoic acid, (4E,7E,10E,13E,16E,19E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2001:581443 CAPLUS
DN 135:147443
TI Anticholesteremic and triglyceride-lowing effects of compositions containing phytosterol and policosanol esters of fatty acids
IN Schersl, Endre Markovits
PA Harting S.A., Chile
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1121928	A1	20010808	EP 2001-300793	20010130
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 2002016314	A1	20020207	US 2001-772790	20010130
PRAI	CL 2000-209	A	20000131		

AB A composition for lowering LDL-cholesterol level or elevating HDL-cholesterol level or both, in the blood of a mammal, comprises an ester of a policosanol or a mixture or esters of policosanols. A method for lowering LDL-cholesterol level or elevating HDL-cholesterol level or both, in the blood of a mammal, comprises orally administering to said mammal a composition comprising an effective amount of an ester of a policosanol or a mixture of esters of policosanols. A composition for lowering LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides or elevating HDL-cholesterol or both, in the blood of a mammal, comprises an ester of a phytosterol or a mixture of esters of phytosterols wherein the acid moiety of the ester or the mixture of esters is fatty acid selected from eicosapentaenoic acid, docosapentaenoic acid, linoleic acid,linolenic acid and arachidonic acid or a mixture of the esters. A method for lowering LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides or elevating HDL-cholesterol or both, in the blood of a mammal, comprises orally administering to said mammal a composition comprising an effective amount

of an ester of a phytosterol or a mixture of esters of a phytosterols wherein the acid moiety of the ester or the mixture esters is a fatty acid selected from the group consisting of eicosapentaenoic acid, docosapentaenoic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid and arachidonic acid. A second composition for lowering LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides or elevating HDL-cholesterol or both, in the blood of a mammal comprises an ester of a policosanol or a mixture of esters of policosanol and an ester of a phytosterol or a mixture of esters of phytosterols wherein the acid moiety of the ester of the phytosterol or the mixture of esters of the phytosterols is a fatty acid. A second method for lowering LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides or elevating HDL-cholesterol in blood of a mammal or both, comprises orally administrating to said mammal a composition containing an effective amount of an ester of a policosanol or a mixture of esters of policosanols, and an ester of a phytosterol or a mixture of esters of phytosterols, wherein the acid moiety of the ester of the phytosterol and the mixture of esters of the phytosterols is a fatty acid. The composition for lowering LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides or elevating HDL-cholesterol or both, in the blood of a mammal, may also comprise a food substance or a mixture of food substances selected from table margarine, shortening, mayonnaise, vegetable oil, ice cream, milk and yogurt.

IT **32839-30-8D**, eicosapentaenoic acid, esters with phytosterols **71278-15-4 71607-87-9 144338-43-2 352689-93-1 352689-94-2**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anticholesteremic and triglyceride-lowing effects of compns. containing phytosterol and policosanol esters of fatty acids)

RN 32839-30-8 CAPLUS
CN Eicosapentaenoic acid, (Z,Z,Z,Z,Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

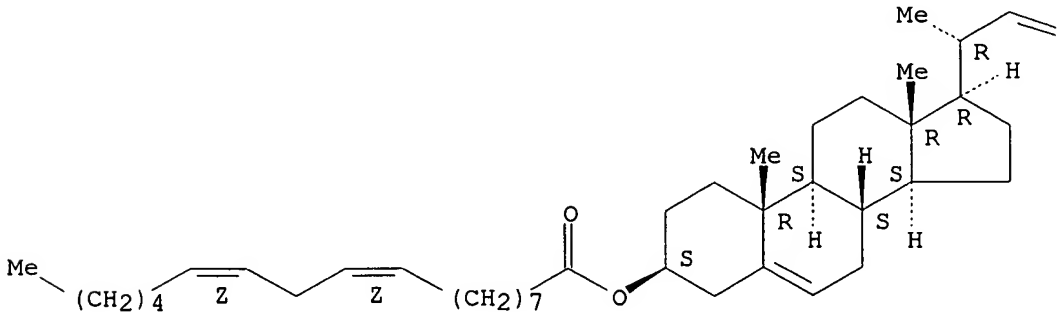
CM 1

CRN 506-30-9
CMF C20 H40 O2

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_{18}-Me$

RN 71278-15-4 CAPLUS
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



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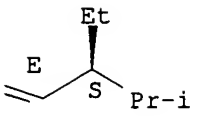
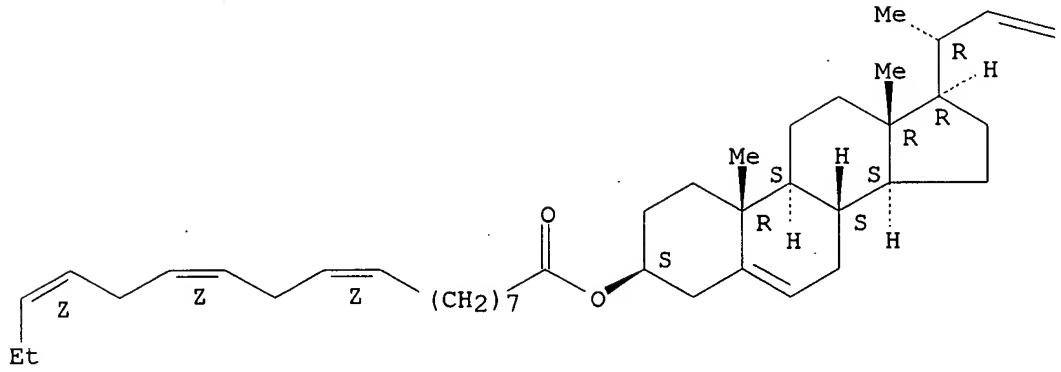


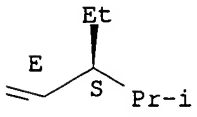
RN 71607-87-9 CAPLUS
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (9Z,12Z,15Z)-9,12,15-octadecatrienoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



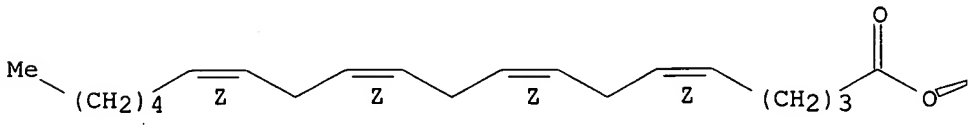
PAGE 1-B

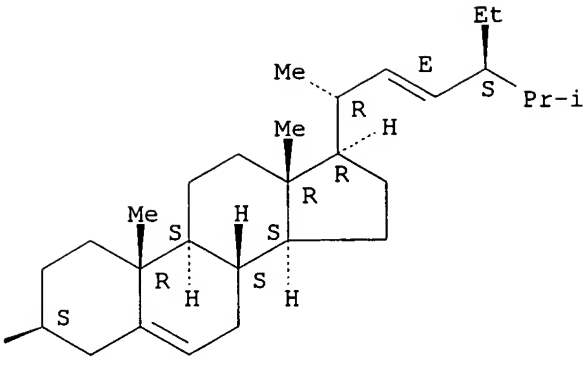


RN 144338-43-2 CAPLUS
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)-5,8,11,14-eicosatetraenoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



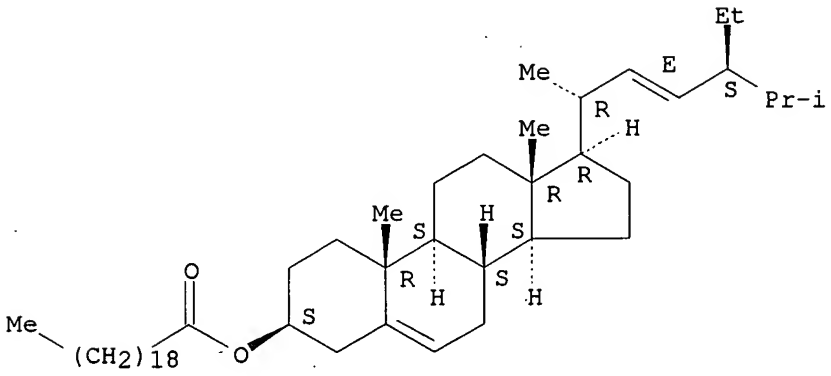


RN 352689-93-1 CAPLUS
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (Z,Z,Z,Z,Z)-eicosapentaenoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 110671-70-0
CMF C49 H86 O2

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

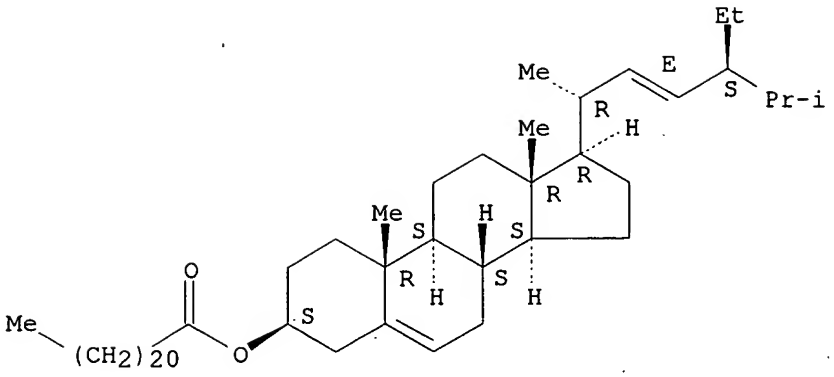


RN 352689-94-2 CAPLUS
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (Z,Z,Z,Z,Z)-docosapentaenoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 121193-60-0
CMF C51 H90 O2

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2000:367057 CAPLUS
DN 133:17688
TI Preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivatives for reduction of serum cholesterol and triglycerides
IN Burdick, David Carl; Moine, Gerard; Raederstorff, Daniel; Weber, Peter
PA F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Switz.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1004594	A1	20000531	EP 1999-122978	19991119
	EP 1004594	B1	20030806		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	NZ 501169	A	20010525	NZ 1999-501169	19991118
	CA 2290331	AA	20000526	CA 1999-2290331	19991119
	MX 9910678	A	20000930	MX 1999-10678	19991119
	AT 246704	E	20030815	AT 1999-122978	19991119
	ES 2204052	T3	20040416	ES 1999-122978	19991119
	JP 2000159792	A2	20000613	JP 1999-330770	19991122
	KR 2000035619	A	20000626	KR 1999-52052	19991123
	US 2002160990	A1	20021031	US 1999-448356	19991123
	NO 9905784	A	20000529	NO 1999-5784	19991125
	NO 314357	B1	20030310		
	AU 9960655	A1	20000601	AU 1999-60655	19991125
	AU 762539	B2	20030626		
	BR 9905398	A	20000808	BR 1999-5398	19991125
	CN 1256277	A	20000614	CN 1999-124382	19991126
	CN 1135233	B	20040121		
	US 2002055493	A1	20020509	US 2001-989554	20011120
PRAI	EP 1998-122412	A	19981126		
	EP 1999-119337	A	19990929		
	US 1999-448356	A3	19991123		

AB Phytosterol and/or phytostanol esters with polyunsatd. fatty acids having from 18 to 22 carbon atoms and at least three carbon-carbon double bonds are were prepared as agents effective in reducing both serum cholesterol and triglycerides. Thus, .91 g docosahexaenoic acid was treated with 1.03 g stigmasterol in presence of dimethylaminopyridine in CH2Cl2 to give 1.0 g stigmasterol docosahexaenoate as an oil.
IT **272107-19-4P 272107-20-7P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

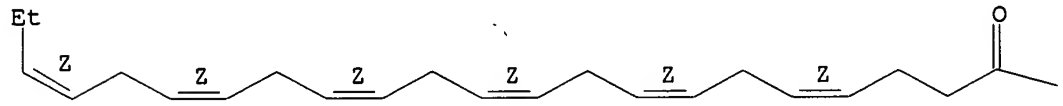
study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivs. for reduction of serum
cholesterol and triglycerides)

RN 272107-19-4 CAPLUS

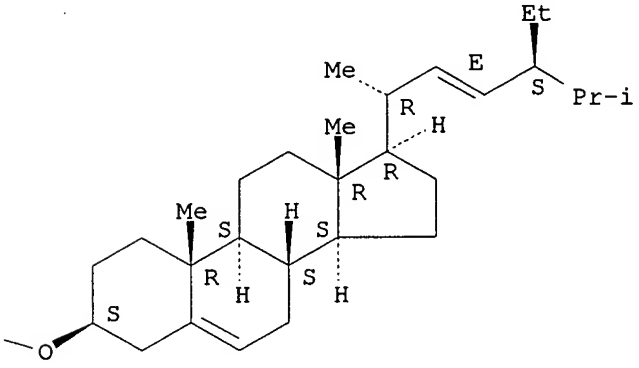
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-4,7,10,13,16,19-docosahexaenoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

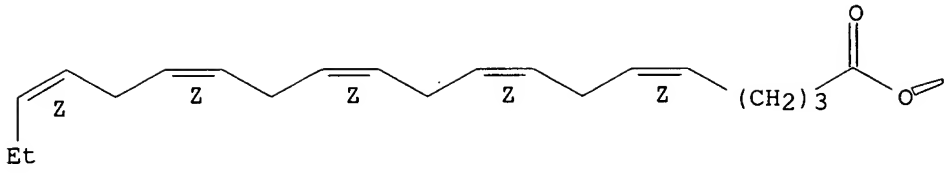


RN 272107-20-7 CAPLUS

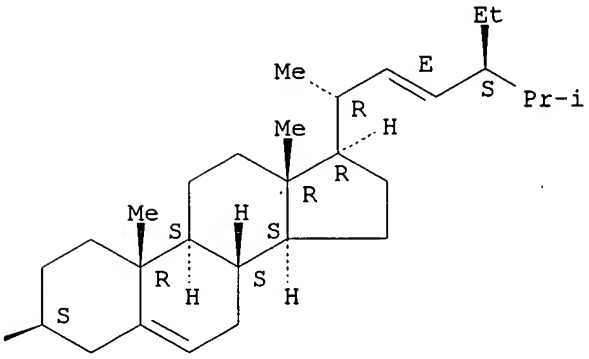
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)-5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



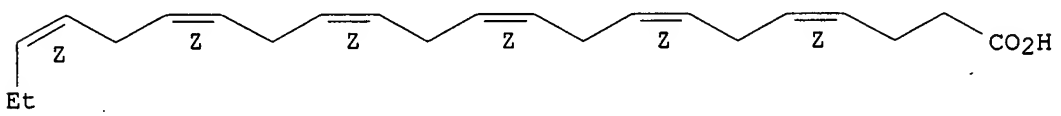
PAGE 1-B



IT **6217-54-5,** Docosahexaenoic acid **10417-94-4**
81926-94-5, Ethyl docosahexaenoate **86227-47-6,** Ethyl eicosapentaenoate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivs. for reduction of serum
cholesterol and triglycerides)

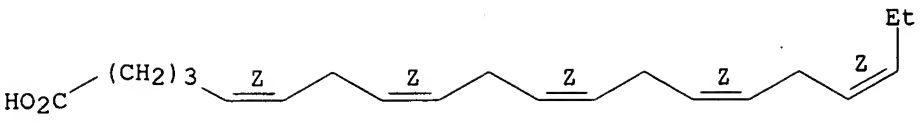
RN 6217-54-5 CAPLUS
CN 4,7,10,13,16,19-Docosahexaenoic acid, (4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 10417-94-4 CAPLUS
CN 5,8,11,14,17-Eicosapentaenoic acid, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

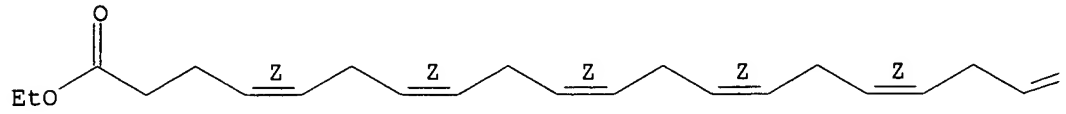
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 81926-94-5 CAPLUS
CN 4,7,10,13,16,19-Docosahexaenoic acid, ethyl ester, (4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

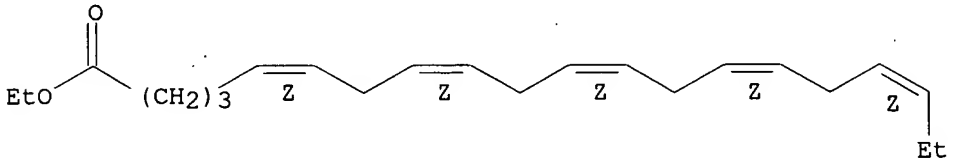
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

RN 86227-47-6 CAPLUS
CN 5,8,11,14,17-Eicosapentaenoic acid, ethyl ester, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:22:50 ON 16 MAY 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:23:00 ON 16 MAY 2005
L1               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2            11 S L1 SSS
L3           238 S L1 SSS FULL
L4           913 S EICOSAPENTAENOIC
L5           896 S "EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID"
L6             2 S L5 AND EPA
L7           814 S DOCOSAHEXAENOIC

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:25:19 ON 16 MAY 2005
L8           353 S L3
L9             3 S L8 AND (L4 OR L7)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:28:45 ON 16 MAY 2005
L10              STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L11           20 S L10 SSS
L12           493 S L10 SSS FULL

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:29:15 ON 16 MAY 2005
L13          6405 S L12
L14            95 S L13 AND (L4 OR L7)
L15            10 S L14 AND BAS?

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1              STR
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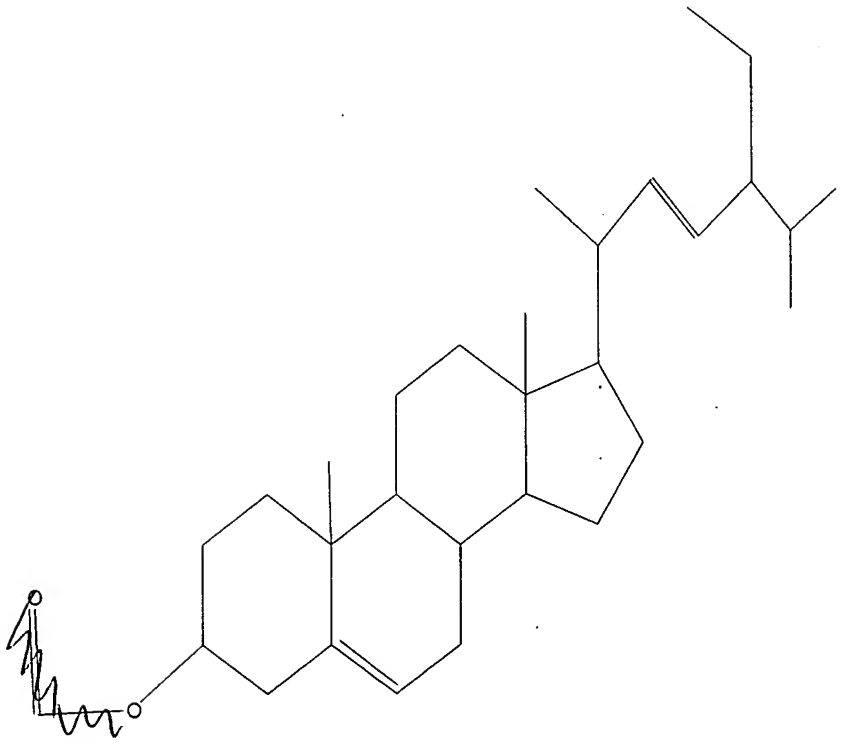

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> d bib abs 1-10

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:71218 CAPLUS
DN 142:154360
TI Enzymic production of long chain fatty acid metal soaps
IN Schoerken, Ulrich; Busch, Stefan; Both, Sabine; Mahnke, Eike Ulf; Ciruelos, Santiago
PA Cognis Deutschland G.m.b.H. & Co. K.-G., Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005007864	A2	20050127	WO 2004-EP7361	20040706
	WO 2005007864	A3	20050414		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 10332151	A1	20050203	DE 2003-10332151	20030715
PRAI	DE 2003-10332151	A	20030715		

AB The invention relates to a method for the production of metal soaps, wherein alkyl esters of single or multiple unsatd. carboxylic acids are enzymically hydrolyzed in the presence of a **basic** metal salt. The invention relates to the use of multiple unsatd. carboxylic acid metal soaps produced according to the inventive method as food supplements and/or as food additives and/or as pharmaceutical fatty acid derivs. The invention also relates to prepns. containing multiple unsatd. carboxylic acid metal salts in the form of a granulate produced according to the inventive method as carriers or capsule material and one or several addnl. components which are selected from the group which is made up of enzymes, vitamins, antioxidants, preservatives, colorants, carotenoid, sterols, flavone and isoflavone compds. and fatty acid derivs. The invention further relates to a method for the production of prepns., wherein one or several addnl. components are directly incorporated into the granulate made of multiple unsatd. carboxylic acid metal soaps during enzymic conversion, and to the use of the inventive prepns. as food supplements and/or food additives and/or as pharmaceutical fatty acid derivs.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2004:132408 CAPLUS
DN 140:270095
TI Nutritional evaluation of an inter-esterified perilla oil and lard in comparison with butter and margarine **based** on the survival of stroke-prone spontaneously hypertensive (SHRSP) rats
AU Tatematsu, Kenjiro; Hirose, Natsuko; Ichikawa, Yuko; Fujii, Yoichi; Takami, Akira; Okuyama, Harumi
CS Dep. Prevent. Nutraceutical Sci., Fac. Pharm. Sci., Nagoya City Univ., Nagoya, 467-8603, Japan
SO Journal of Health Science (2004), 50(1), 108-111
CODEN: JHSCFD; ISSN: 1344-9702
PB Pharmaceutical Society of Japan
DT Journal

LA English
AB Some kinds of vegetable oil and partially-hydrogenated oil shorten the survival of the stroke-prone spontaneously hypertensive (SHRSP) rats compared with perilla seed oil, soybean oil, and lard. The n-3/n-6 ratio of constituent fatty acids, phytosterol content, and other factors in these oils have been proposed to affect the survival of this strain. Here, we examined the safety of a fat produced by the inter-esterification of perilla oil and lard (Perilla-Lard) on the **bases** of the survival of SHRSP rats. The mean survival time decreased in the order of the butter, the Perilla-Lard, the lard, the margarine, and the partially-hydrogenated soybean oil (Hyd.Soy) group. The correlations between survival time and cholesterol content or phytosterol content in the diet were analyzed, and the probable health benefits of the new margarine-type fats made of animal fats and oils with high n-3/n-6 ratios were discussed.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:60450 CAPLUS
DN 138:373524
TI Lipids as biomarkers for carbon cycling on the Northwest Shelf of Australia: results from a sediment trap study
AU Burns, Kathryn A.; Volkman, John K.; Cavanagh, Jo-Anne; Brinkman, Diane
CS Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville, 4810, Australia
SO Marine Chemistry (2003), 80(2-3), 103-128
CODEN: MRCHBD; ISSN: 0304-4203
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Sediment traps were deployed on the Northwest Shelf (NWS) of Australia in Nov. 1996, to determine fluxes of organic matter and inorg. elements from the photic zone to deeper waters in a transect extending from Exmouth Shelf to Exmouth Plateau. Infiltrex II water samplers collected particulate and dissolved orgs. from the water column near the trap sites. Surface sediments and sediment cores were also collected over the study region. Lipid biomarkers were used to determine the sources of organic C and its cycling processes on the NWS. Dry weight fluxes from the traps were 124-616 mg/m2-day and particulate organic C (POC) fluxes were 22-42 mg/m2-day. The biogenic lipids consisted of biomarkers indicative of marine zooplankton, phytoplankton and bacteria, plus traces of land plant markers. A large contribution of unresolved complex material (UCM), which is indicative of petroleum, was detected at 4 times the biogenic hydrocarbon flux at shallow stations, and ≤7 times the biogenic hydrocarbon flux at the most offshore station. There is essentially no river input, and only trace aeolian-derived material to contribute to primary production on the NWS of Australia. Most of the organic matter produced are rapidly recycled in the water column and the small fraction of lipids that settle to the sediments is already partially degraded and undergoes further rapid degradation in the surface sediments. Natural oil seeps also provide utilizable organic C to the system. The production and vertical flux rates of orgs. determined in this study are comparable to those reported in studies of shallow traps in oceanic areas from long-term studies in the Arabian Sea, and other coastal margins such as the Bay of Biscay (France) and California (USA). In offshore areas, most living lipid materials passed through the GFF filters thus invalidating POC ests. **based** on high volume sampling. To adequately assess living (particulate) C, gentle filtration of low volume seawater samples is more accurate, as shown by this solid phase absorption study of individual lipid biomarkers.
RE.CNT 89 THERE ARE 89 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:631385 CAPLUS

DN 138:28641
TI Sources and transport of organic carbon to shelf, slope, and **basin** surface sediments of the Arctic Ocean
AU Belicka, Laura L.; Macdonald, Robie W.; Harvey, H. Rodger
CS Center for Environmental Science, Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, University of Maryland, Solomons, MD, 20688, USA
SO Deep-Sea Research, Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers (2002), 49(8), 1463-1483
CODEN: DRORE7; ISSN: 0967-0637
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Lipids in surface sediment transects across the Arctic Ocean were identified to define organic C sources and material transport in the ocean **basin**. Sterols representing diatoms (24-methylcholesta-5,24(28)-dien-3β-ol, 24-methylcholesta-5,22-dien-3β-ol) and dinoflagellates (4α,23,24-trimethylcholest-22-en-3β-ol), together with algal polyunsatd. fatty acids (20:5, 22:6), demonstrated the importance of primary production to organic matter input to the Chukchi Shelf. The presence of terrestrial biomarkers, including long-chain n-alkanes and mono- and dicarboxylic acids in shelf sediment, indicated that while the fraction of terrestrial biomarkers was small vs. marine material, the transport of allochthonous material impacts C cycling on the shelf. Algal biomarkers were observed in all surficial sediment from the central Arctic **basins**, demonstrating that some fraction of primary production reached bottom sediment despite ice cover and light limitation. Marine markers represented a small fraction of total lipids in central **basin** sediment. This implied the **basins** are less productive than shallow water, significant degradation occurs before the organic matter reaches the sediment-water interface, and substantial amts. of vascular plant material are exported to the central Arctic. Circulation and topog. features, e.g., the Transpolar Drift and the Lomonosov Ridge, appear to have an important effect on transport and focusing of terrestrial material in the Arctic Ocean **basins**.
RE.CNT 74 THERE ARE 74 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2001:740287 CAPLUS
DN 136:155854
TI Identifying sources of organic matter in sediments from a detritivorous coral reef fish territory
AU Wilson, S.; Burns, K.; Codi, S.
CS Department of Marine Biology and Aquaculture, James Cook University, Townsville, 4811, Australia
SO Organic Geochemistry (2001), 32(10), 1257-1269
CODEN: ORGEDE; ISSN: 0146-6380
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Sediment and filamentous algae were collected from territories of the detritivorous blenny, Salarias patzneri, to identify sources of dietary detritus. Samples were collected during summer and winter and analyzed for fatty acid, hydrocarbon and sterol biomarkers. Sediments predominantly contained: even C number fatty acids, a high percentage of polyunsatd. fatty acids and a prevalence of n-heptadecane and n-pentadecane. This composition of lipids is typical of organic matter derived from recently deposited algae, or living microalgae. Similarities between sediment and filamentous algal lipids imply filamentous algae may be a major source of detritus in the sediments. Sediments did, however, have a higher percentage of 16:1ω7 than filamentous algae samples and this is most likely due to inputs to the sediments from diatoms and bacteria. **Based** on 20:5ω3 concns., it was estimated that diatoms accounted

for 18% of the organic matter in sediments during summer and 4% in the winter, while 18:1ω7 concns. suggest bacteria accounted for 10% of organic matter in both seasons. Lipid biomarkers indicated that dinoflagellates, corals, cyanobacteria and zooplankton also contribute to sediments, providing a diverse range of dietary nutrients. It is this combination of inputs to sedimentary detritus that provides S. patzneri with essential dietary nutrients.
RE.CNT 76 THERE ARE 76 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2001:167760 CAPLUS
DN 134:207224
TI A nutritional supplement for lowering serum triglyceride and cholesterol levels
IN Wright, Jeffrey L. C.; Kralovec, Jaroslav A.
PA Ocean Nutrition Canada Ltd., Can.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001015552	A1	20010308	WO 2000-CA1011	20000830
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2382262	AA	20010308	CA 2000-2382262	20000830
	CA 2382262	C	20041207		
	EP 1211955	A1	20020612	EP 2000-956002	20000830
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
PRAI	US 1999-385834	A	19990830		
	WO 2000-CA1011	W	20000830		

AB Triglycerides and cholesterol in the bloodstream are important factors in the development of cardiovascular disease. The present invention discloses a nutritional supplement comprising a sterol and an omega-3 fatty acid, or an ester thereof, for lowering cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the bloodstream of a subject. Preferably, the sterol and omega-3 fatty acid are together in the form of an ester.
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2000:34713 CAPLUS
DN 132:83678
TI Compositions for rapid and non-irritating transdermal delivery of pharmaceutically active agents and methods for formulating such compositions and delivery thereof
IN Kirby, Kenneth B.; Pettersson, Berno
PA Transdermal Technologies, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 92 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000001351	A1	20000113	WO 1999-US15297	19990707
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2336682	AA	20000113	CA 1999-2336682	19990707
	AU 9949725	A1	20000124	AU 1999-49725	19990707
	EP 1094781	A1	20010502	EP 1999-933731	19990707
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002519366	T2	20020702	JP 2000-557798	19990707
	US 2003104040	A1	20030605	US 2002-74497	20020211
	US 6787152	B2	20040907		
	US 2004202709	A1	20041014	US 2004-831416	20040423
PRAI	US 1998-91910P	P	19980707		
	WO 1999-US15297	W	19990707		
	US 2000-381095	A3	20000511		
	US 2002-74497	A3	20020211		

AB Pharmaceutical compns. for the transdermal administration of a medicament or other active agent by topical application of the composition to the skin of humans or other animals are described. Methodol. for formulating such compns. which provide for very rapid uptake of the medicament and transmigration into and through the skin to either fatty tissues or the vascular system, while minimizing irritation to the skin and/or immunol. response, is **based** on a transdermal delivery system (TDS) wherein the medicament is modified to form a true solution in a complex formed from particular solvents and solvent and solute modifiers in combination with skin stabilizers. Uptake of the medicament is further facilitated and made more rapid by including forskolin or other source of cellular energy, namely induction of cAMP or cGMP. Selection of specific solvents and solvent and solute modifiers and other functional ingredients and the amts. thereof are chosen such that there is a balance between the sum of the mole-moments [(molar amount of each individual ingredient) X (dipole moment of that ingredient)] of the delivery system and the sum of the molar moments of the composition in which the medicament is dissolved. Preferably, the van der Waals forces of the delivery system is also similarly matched to the van der Waals forces of the total composition, namely, delivery system plus active agent. A cream for promoting cellulite removal contained conjugated linoleic acid 0.3, aescin 0.1, pyridoxal-5-phosphate 0.001, licorice (20 % glycyrrhizic acid) 0.05, ephedrine 0.5, theophylline 1.5, olive oil 2, carnitine 0.3, methylsulfonylmethane 2, ascorbyl palmitate 0.015, lemon oil 0.8, α-lipoic acid 0.2, lauricidin 2, andogen DHT 4.65, allantoin 0.3, vitamin E acetate 0.25, dexpanthenol 2, propylene glycol 2, and water q.s. to 100 %.

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1992:261977 CAPLUS
DN 116:261977
TI Characterization of organic matter at the air-sea interface, in subsurface water, and in bottom sediments near the Balabar sewage outfall in Sydney's coastal region
AU Nichols, P. D.; Espey, Q. I.
CS Mar. Lab., CSIRO, Hobart, 7001, Australia
SO Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research (1991), 42(4), 327-48

CODEN: AJMFA4; ISSN: 0067-1940
DT Journal
LA English
AB The lipid and related-chemical compns. of samples from the air-sea interface, subsurface water, and sediments collected adjacent to Sydney's Malabar nearshore sewage outfall during January and Feb. 1990 were analyzed in detail. A novel sampling scheme made use of a rotating-drum microlayer sampler, a towed Seastar sampler for filtration and extraction of subsurface water in situ, and sediment collection in Teflon bags by divers. Particulate and dissolved organic matter was examined for 4 distinct aquatic environments: the surface microlayer in a no-slick zone (ML), the microlayer in a plume slick (PS), the microlayer in a banded slick (BS), and subsurface waters (SS). The concns. of lipid classes and of many individual components in particulate matter from water samples generally followed the trend PS > ML > BS > SS, although in several instances the sequence began with ML > PS. A similar pattern was seen for the dissolved organic fractions. The composition of the ML sample differed from the compns. of the other water samples for several of the lipid classes analyzed; the very high relative abundance of cholesterol and the presence of significant portions of long-chain saturated and monounsatd. fatty acids indicate a substantial marine origin for the lipids in the ML sample. The concns. of most components were generally an order of magnitude higher in sediment 0.5 km from the Malabar outfall than in sediment 0.85 km away (long Bay). The fecal indicator coprostanol was present in all samples at concns. of 0.1-7 μg/L in water and 0.1-1.1 μg/g in sediments. Petroleum contamination was also apparent in all samples, **based** on a number of distinct features of the hydrocarbon profiles: the occurrence of a high abundance of unresolved complex material, little or no odd-over-even predominance in the distribution of n-alkanes, and the presence of hopanes and steranes characteristic of crude oil. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) derived from combustion sources were detected in sediments at both distances from the outfall. PAH concns. in water samples were at the limits of detection. With the commissioning of deep-water outfalls to replace the nearshore ones, a decrease in nearshore contamination is expected. This study provides **baseline** chemical data for future comparative examination of the efficacy of Sydney's deep-water sewage outfalls.

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1991:557845 CAPLUS
DN 115:157845
TI Dietary lipid changes during herbivory and coprophagy by the marine invertebrate Nereis diversicolor
AU Bradshaw, Stuart A.; O'Hara, Sean C. M.; Corner, Eric D. S.; Eglinton, Geoffrey
CS Org. Geochem. Unit, Univ. Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TS, UK
SO Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom (1990), 70(4), 771-87
CODEN: JMBAAK; ISSN: 0025-3154
DT Journal
LA English
AB Changes in dietary lipids (fatty acids, sterols, and fatty alcs.) during herbivory and coprophagy by the annelid worm Hediste (Nereis) diversicolor were modelled in laboratory feeding expts. The dinoflagellate Scrippsiella trochoidea was used as the food in herbivory; feces from the crustacean Neomysis integer after feeding on this same alga, were used as the food in coprophagy. Nereis is extremely efficient in its assimilation of dietary lipids and produces feces with very low fatty acid:sterol (FAST) ratios in both herbivory and coprophagy. The net decrease in total lipid in both modes of feeding with this species suggests that annelids, where present, are as important as other invertebrate groups in affecting the flux of lipids through marine food chains. Unlike species of crustaceans and

mollusks studied to date, Nereis assimilates all fatty acid to a high degree, though herbivorous and particularly coprophagous feeding leads to relatively high abundances of 'bacterial' odd carbon-number normal and branched fatty acids in the feces. As such, annelids are likely to be responsible for part of the microbial element of sedimentary lipid distributions. The quantity of cholesterol in the diet affects the manner in which Nereis changes the sterol distribution of the digested material. With a cholesterol-poor diet, as in herbivory, this sterol is significantly contributed to the feces while Δ8(14) sterols appear to be transformed to Δ5 sterols to compensate for the loss of Δ5 sterol. With cholesterol-rich diets, as in coprophagy, cholesterol is taken up directly from the diet and no Δ8(14) conversion is observed Overall, Nereis has little quant. effect upon the dietary 4-methylsterols and hence the use of these compds. as quant. dinoflagellate markers is further strengthened. However, the quantity of 4-desmethyl in the digested material depends upon the feeding mode: accordingly, any assessment of dinoflagellate input to sediments **based** on the relative quantities of 4-Me to 4-desmethyl sterols, must be treated with caution.

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1980:196757 CAPLUS
DN 92:196757
TI Relationship between diet composition and growth rate of the zoeal and mysis stages of Penaeus japonicus Bate
AU Villegas, C. T.; Kanazawa, A.
CS Philippines
SO Quarterly Research Report - Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Aquaculture Department (1978), 2(2), 24-9
CODEN: QRRDDK; ISSN: 0115-5474
DT Journal
LA English
AB There was no definite relation between diet composition and survival rates of early larval stages of prawns (P. japonicus). Diet B (Kanazawa, A., et al., 1971; composition given) was considered satisfactory for growth of these prawns. Diet B (casein **based**) was better than Tapes meal and especially mysid meal, and gave somewhat lower growth rates than Chaetoceros gracilis plus Artemia nauplii. Survival rates were 34.2% for Diet B and 21.6% for the Chaetoceros-Artemia diet. The fatty acid and sterol compns. of the test feeds are given.

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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:23:51 ON 16 MAY 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:24:00 ON 16 MAY 2005
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 0 S L1 SSS
L3 1 S L1 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:24:55 ON 16 MAY 2005
L4 1 S L3

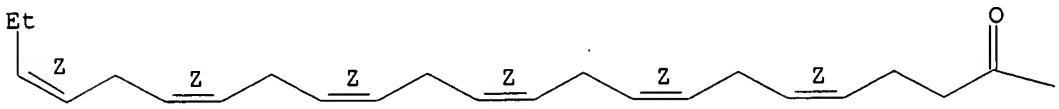
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:25:13 ON 16 MAY 2005

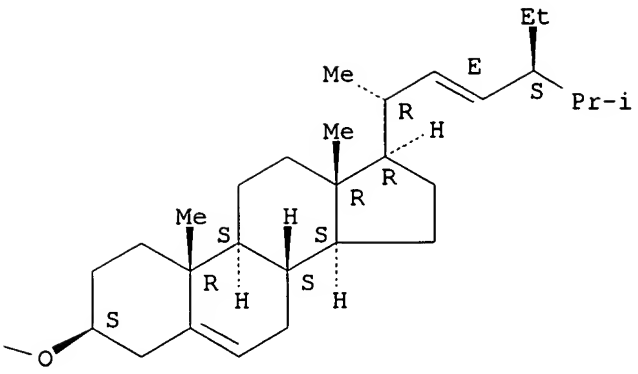
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:25:13 ON 16 MAY 2005

=> d l3
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 272107-19-4 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 22 Jun 2000
CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-4,7,10,13,16,19-docosahexaenoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C51 H78 O2
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.





PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> d bib abs hitstr

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2000:367057 CAPLUS
DN 133:17688
TI Preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivatives for reduction of serum cholesterol and triglycerides
IN Burdick, David Carl; Moine, Gerard; Raederstorff, Daniel; Weber, Peter
PA F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Switz.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1004594	A1	20000531	EP 1999-122978	19991119
	EP 1004594	B1	20030806		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	NZ 501169	A	20010525	NZ 1999-501169	19991118
	CA 2290331	AA	20000526	CA 1999-2290331	19991119
	MX 9910678	A	20000930	MX 1999-10678	19991119
	AT 246704	E	20030815	AT 1999-122978	19991119
	ES 2204052	T3	20040416	ES 1999-122978	19991119
	JP 2000159792	A2	20000613	JP 1999-330770	19991122
	KR 2000035619	A	20000626	KR 1999-52052	19991123
	US 2002160990	A1	20021031	US 1999-448356	19991123
	NO 9905784	A	20000529	NO 1999-5784	19991125
	NO 314357	B1	20030310		
	AU 9960655	A1	20000601	AU 1999-60655	19991125
	AU 762539	B2	20030626		
	BR 9905398	A	20000808	BR 1999-5398	19991125
	CN 1256277	A	20000614	CN 1999-124382	19991126
	CN 1135233	B	20040121		
	US 2002055493	A1	20020509	US 2001-989554	20011120
PRAI	EP 1998-122412	A	19981126		
	EP 1999-119337	A	19990929		
	US 1999-448356	A3	19991123		

AB Phytosterol and/or phytostanol esters with polyunsatd. fatty acids having

from 18 to 22 carbon atoms and at least three carbon-carbon double bonds are were prepared as agents effective in reducing both serum cholesterol and triglycerides. Thus, .91 g docosahexaenoic acid was treated with 1.03 g stigmasterol in presence of dimethylaminopyridine in CH2Cl2 to give 1.0 g stigmasterol docosahexaenoate as an oil.

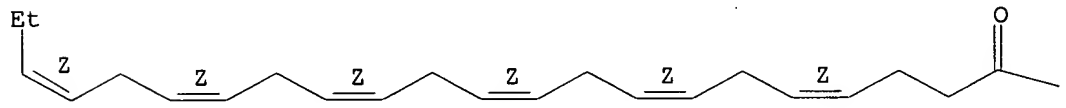
IT **272107-19-4P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivs. for reduction of serum
cholesterol and triglycerides)

RN 272107-19-4 CAPLUS

CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-4,7,10,13,16,19-docosahexaenoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



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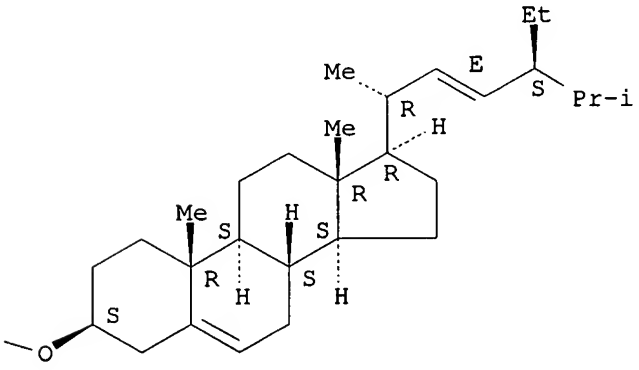

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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CN   Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)-5,8,11,14,17-
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Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.
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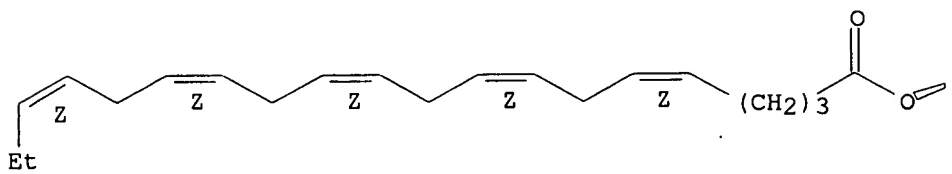

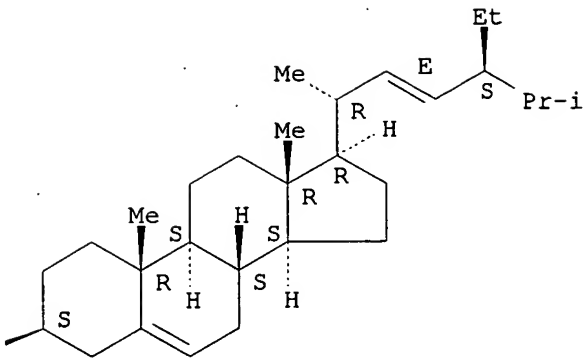

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L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2000:367057 CAPLUS
DN 133:17688
TI Preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivatives for reduction of serum cholesterol and triglycerides
IN Burdick, David Carl; Moine, Gerard; Raederstorff, Daniel; Weber, Peter
PA F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Switz.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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	AT 246704	E	20030815	AT 1999-122978	19991119
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	JP 2000159792	A2	20000613	JP 1999-330770	19991122
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PRAI	EP 1998-122412	A	19981126		

EP 1999-119337 A 19990929
US 1999-448356 A3 19991123

AB Phytosterol and/or phytostanol esters with polyunsatd. fatty acids having from 18 to 22 carbon atoms and at least three carbon-carbon double bonds are were prepared as agents effective in reducing both serum cholesterol and triglycerides. Thus, .91 g docosahexaenoic acid was treated with 1.03 g stigmasterol in presence of dimethylaminopyridine in CH2Cl2 to give 1.0 g stigmasterol docosahexaenoate as an oil.

IT **272107-20-7P**
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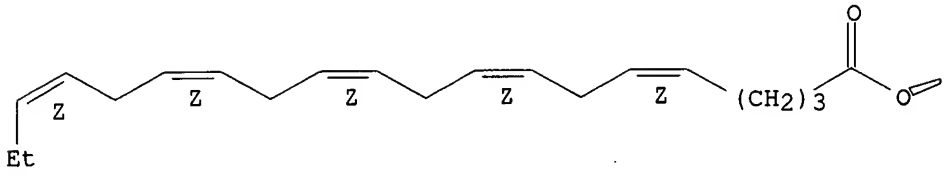
(preparation of phytosterol and/or phytostanol derivs. for reduction of serum
cholesterol and triglycerides)

RN 272107-20-7 CAPLUS

CN Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)-5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoate, (3β,22E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



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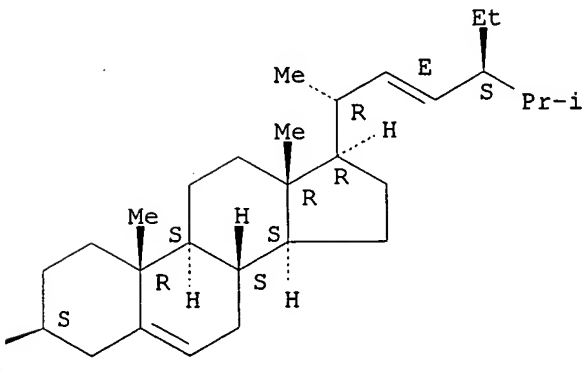

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ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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